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TRANSFER OF REFUGEE STATUS

1. INTRODUCTION

Refugees who have been granted asylum by another country are subject to normal immigration control. There are cases, however, where the UK will accept responsibility for their protection and give them leave to enter or remain in the UK as refugees.

Persons recognised by the UNHCR under its mandate (ie mandate refugees rather than Convention refugees) who have not been granted refugee status by a country are not eligible to apply for transfer of refugee status. See the **API** on **Mandate refugees**.

People who have been recognised as refugees by another country have two options if they wish to come to the UK as refugees:

1. an application to transfer their refugee status to the UK from the host country; or
2. a claim for asylum, based on a fear of persecution **in the host country** (assuming that the claimant continues to fear persecution in the country from which they were originally granted asylum).

The UK Border Agency receives both types of application, and it is important to distinguish between them.

A claim for asylum under (2) will fall to be considered under the Immigration Rules, like any other asylum claim and will also be subject to consideration under Safe Third Country removal procedures (see the **Safe Third Country Cases API** for further details). Applications for transfer of responsibility for a refugee under (1) will require consideration outside the rules under the Secretary of State's discretion. Some will fall to be considered first in accordance with the UK's obligations under the European Agreement on the Transfer of Responsibility for Refugees (EATRR), if the country that recognised the applicant as a refugee has ratified the EATRR (see annex A for a list of these countries).

The EATRR is a Council of Europe Agreement and does not form part of UK domestic law.

2. THE EUROPEAN AGREEMENT ON THE TRANSFER OF RESPONSIBILITY FOR REFUGEES (EATRR)

In accordance with the EATRR, the UK will normally accept a transfer of responsibility for the refugee and grant leave if the applicant:

- is lawfully resident in the UK (i.e. the applicant is not an illegal entrant or overstayer and is not applying from abroad or at port); **and**
- has been recognised as a refugee under the 1951 Convention or the 1967 Protocol by one of the other countries which have ratified the EATRR (see Annex A); **and**
- a transfer of responsibility is deemed to have occurred - see 2.1 below.

2.1 Deemed transfer of responsibility under the EATRR

As long as both the first two conditions above are met, transfer of responsibility for an applicant will be deemed to have occurred where any **one** of the further conditions set out at (i) to (iii) below is met.

(i) The applicant has completed two years' continuous stay in the UK with the agreement of the authorities.

- "With the agreement of the authorities" in this context means: with leave, other than leave in the **excepted categories** listed below; or awaiting the UK Border Agency's decision on an application for leave other than an application for leave in the excepted categories listed below.
- Visits abroad for less than three consecutive months or six months in total should be included in the two year qualifying period
- Periods spent in detention in connection with a criminal conviction or pending an appeal against an immigration decision which is ultimately dismissed will not count towards the two year qualifying period
- Leave granted solely for the purpose of studying, training or receiving medical treatment falls into the **excepted categories**, and will not count towards the two year qualifying period. Leave in other categories, including visits, is not excepted under the EATRR and will count.

(ii) The applicant has been granted leave to remain in the UK on a permanent basis - i.e. the applicant has been granted indefinite leave to enter or remain (ILE/R). Leave leading to settlement will not bring an applicant into this category.

(iii) The applicant has been permitted to stay in the UK beyond the validity of a Convention travel document issued by the host country. "Permitted to stay" means "given the agreement of the authorities to stay" and should be interpreted in line with the advice on "with the agreement of the authorities" above. This condition is not met if:

a) the extension beyond validity was granted solely for study or training; or

b) the person is still re-admissible to the host country. The applicant will be re-admissible to the host country if the UK requests readmission within six months of the expiry of the applicant's Convention travel document. Where the person's whereabouts are not known so that readmission to the host country cannot be requested within six months of the expiry of the travel document (for example, where the person is an illegal entrant), the request for readmission may be made within six

months of the person coming to the notice of the UK authorities, so long as that is within two years of the expiry of the travel document.

An application that falls to be refused under the EATRR should also be considered on a discretionary basis outside the EATRR.

3. DISCRETIONARY CASES

Some applications for transfer of refugee status do not fall within the EATRR provisions, either because the refugee has been recognised by a country that has not signed the EATRR, or because the refugee does not meet the terms of the EATRR. These will need to be considered on a case by case basis. Responsibility for such cases should only be accepted where the UK is clearly the most appropriate place for the applicant's long term refuge. Responsibility for a refugee should not be transferred simply because the refugee wishes to enter or stay in the UK.

Such applications may be made at a British diplomatic post abroad as well as at a port or in country. It will not always be necessary to interview the applicant before refusing a transfer application. However, where despite correspondence the caseworker remains unclear about any aspect of the applicant's case or wishes to obtain further information, an interview may be used to clarify matters. If there is any doubt about whether an interview is necessary, an interview should take place.

Factors to consider in assessing these applications include:

- length of time in the first country of refuge as compared to length of time in the UK;
- strength of ties with the host country compared with the UK (e.g. family members or a previous association such as a period of long residence); and
- any compelling compassionate circumstances.

4. WHEN AN APPLICANT MAKES A TRANSFER OF STATUS APPLICATION AND CLAIMS A FEAR OF PERSECUTION

If an applicant applies to transfer refugee status to the UK because of a fear of persecution in the host country - which has recognised them as a refugee - then the applicant should first be assessed against the EATRR. This is because if the applicant qualifies for transfer of status under the EATRR we do not need to address the fear of persecution since the outcome, in terms of the applicant's status in the UK, will be equivalent to their being granted asylum under the 1951 Convention.

If the applicant does not qualify for transfer of status under the EATRR then we must consider whether removal would breach our obligations under the Refugee

Convention. Any human rights issues arising will also require careful consideration.

5. IMPLEMENTING

5.1 GRANTING

If a person qualifies for a transfer of refugee status, caseworkers should advise the Embassy of the country of first refuge that responsibility has been transferred. The applicant will be recognised as a refugee in the UK and granted leave to enter or remain for five years. The leave granted will be refugee leave and will be subject to the **API on *Refugee Leave***. Towards the end of the five year period, the person concerned will be able to apply for settlement. The policy on reviewing the five year grant of refugee leave during its currency and before granting settlement is set out in the **API on *Refugee Leave***.

The five year period of refugee leave is to be calculated from the date of the notice of decision to grant leave. Any leave previously held by the applicant will not count towards this period. There are only two exceptions:

i) Humanitarian Protection

- Where a person has spent three years on Humanitarian Protection (HP), if granted before 30 August 2005, or five years on HP, if granted after 30 August 2005, is now recognised as a refugee, they should be granted ILR; and
- Where a person has spent less than three years on HP (if granted prior to 30 August 2005) or less than five years on HP (if granted after 30 August 2005) and is now recognised as a refugee, the balance of their leave should be varied to refugee leave rather than HP leave. The individual concerned should be informed that the leave that remains is based on refugee status and not on HP

ii) Discretionary Leave:

- Where a person has completed a period of Discretionary Leave and is subsequently granted refugee status, they will be eligible to apply for ILR once they have completed a combined total of six years' leave. They would be subject to the same review process as applies to refugees at the end of their five year period of limited leave, and to a full review in accordance with the **API on *Refugee Leave*** if one of the triggers set out in that instruction arises

Where the applicant has already been granted ILE/R in the UK (as a dependent relative, for example), then of course that grant will stand.

If the person does not qualify for transfer of status under the EATRR but removal would breach our obligations under the Refugee Convention or the European Convention on Human Rights, leave should be granted on that basis but the authorities of the previous country of refuge should not be informed.

5.2 REFUSING

Reasons for refusal should be given to the applicant. The statement of reasons should include a brief assessment of the applicant's case under the EATRR (if relevant) and some indication of why our wider discretion has not been exercised. This may be extremely brief if the applicant has given no reasons.

Whether the case has been considered under the EATRR and on a discretionary basis or on a discretionary basis alone, the ground of refusal is that the person is seeking to enter or remain in the UK for a purpose other than one for which entry or remaining is permitted in accordance with the Immigration Rules. (Of course, if the applicant has also sought leave on asylum grounds or on any other Rules-based grounds, it will not be appropriate to refuse on this basis.) The ground of refusal, which will appear on the formal notice of decision, should not be confused with the reasons for refusal, which must be explained in more detail in a separate reasons for refusal letter.

If leave to enter or remain has been sought on any grounds other than transfer of status (human rights grounds are the obvious example), the decision and reasons will need to cover those grounds too.

6. RIGHT OF APPEAL

A refusal to transfer status that amounts to a refusal of asylum may attract a right of appeal under either section 82 or section 83 of the Immigration, Nationality and Asylum Act 2002. For general information on rights of appeal, and for an explanation of the term 'immigration decision', refer to the **API on Appeals - rights of appeal**.

However, where the application is for transfer of status alone and it is refused on the sole ground that the applicant has not sought leave for a purpose covered by the Immigration Rules, there is no right of appeal as a consequence of section 88 of the 2002 Act. This is explained at **chapter 12, section 1, paragraph 5** of the **IDIs**.

7. Further advice

For further advice on issues related to the transfer of refugee status, see the **API on Mandate Refugees**.

ANNEXES**ANNEX A: COUNTRIES WHICH HAVE SIGNED AND/OR RATIFIED THE EATRR**

Countries	Signature	Ratification/accession
Belgium	16 Oct 1980	
Czech Republic	6 Apr 2000	
Denmark	16 Oct 1980	17 Jan 1984
Finland	4 Jul 1990	04 Jul 1990
Germany	16 Oct 1980	25 Jan 1995
Greece	16 Oct 1980	
Italy	07 Jul 1981	08 Nov 1985
Luxembourg	14 May 1981	
Netherlands	13 Jul 1981	07 Mar 1985
Norway	16 Oct 1980	16 Oct 1980
Poland	19 May 2004	20 Apr 2005
Portugal	16 Oct 1980	10 Mar 1982
Romania	15 Feb 1999	19 Jul 2000
Spain	24 May 1985	21 May 1987
Sweden	16 Oct 1980	16 Oct 1980
Switzerland	16 Oct 1980	13 Jan 1986
United Kingdom	16 Oct 1980	01 Oct 1986

ANNEX B: EATRR (EUROPEAN AGREEMENT ON TRANSFER OF RESPONSIBILITY FOR REFUGEES)

Adopted by the Council of Europe in Strasbourg on 16 October 1980

Entry into force: According to Article 10

Text: CDR Database

The member States of the Council of Europe, signatory hereto,

Considering that the aim of the Council of Europe is to achieve a greater unity between its Members;

Wishing to further improve the situation of refugees in member States of the Council of Europe;

Desirous of facilitating the application of Article 28 of the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees of 28 July 1951 and paragraphs 6 and 11 of its Schedule, in particular as regards the situation where a refugee has lawfully taken up residence in the territory of another Contracting Party;

Concerned especially to specify, in a liberal and humanitarian spirit, the conditions on which the responsibility for issuing a travel document is transferred from one Contracting Party to another.

Considering that it is desirable to regulate this question in a uniform manner between the member States of the Council of Europe.

Have agreed as follows:

Article 1

For the purposes of this Agreement:

(a) "refugee" means a person to whom the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees of 28 July 1951 or, as the case may be, the Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees of 31 January 1967 applies;

(b) "travel document" means the travel document issued by virtue of the above-mentioned Convention;

(c) "first State" means a State, Party to this Agreement, which has issued such a travel document;

(d) "second State" means another State, Party to this Agreement, in which a refugee, holder of a travel document issued by the first State, is present.

Article 2

1. Responsibility shall be considered to be transferred on the expiry of a period of two years of actual and continuous stay in the second State with the agreement of its authorities or earlier if the second State has permitted the refugee to remain in its territory either on a permanent basis or for a period exceeding the validity of the travel document.

This period of two years shall run from the date of admission of the refugee to the territory of the second State or, if such a date cannot be established, from the date on which he presents himself to the authorities of the second State.

2. For the calculation of the period specified in paragraph 1 of this Article:

(a) stays authorised solely for the purpose of studies, training or medical care shall not be taken into account;

(b) periods of imprisonment of the refugee imposed in connection with a criminal conviction shall not be taken into account;

(c) periods during which the refugee is allowed to remain in the territory of the second State pending an appeal against a decision of refusal of residence or of removal from the territory shall only be taken into account if the decision on the appeal is favourable to the refugee;

(d) periods during which the refugee leaves on a temporary basis the territory of the second State for not more than three consecutive months or, on more than one occasion, for not more than six months in total, shall be taken into account, such absences not being deemed to interrupt or suspend the stay.

3. Responsibility shall also be deemed to be transferred if readmission of the refugee to the first State can no longer be requested under Article 4.

Article 3

1. Until the date of transfer of responsibility, the travel document shall be extended or renewed by the first State.

2. The refugee shall not be required to leave the second State to obtain the extension or renewal of his travel document and may for this purpose apply to diplomatic missions or consular posts of the first State.

Article 4

1. As long as transfer of responsibility has not occurred in accordance with Article 2, paragraphs 1 and 2, the refugee shall be readmitted to the territory of the first State at any time, even after the expiry of the travel document. In the latter case readmission

shall occur on the simple request of the second State, on condition that the request is made during the six months following the expiry of the travel document.

2. If the authorities of the second State do not know the whereabouts of the refugee and for this reason are not able to make the request mentioned in paragraph 1 during the six months following the expiry of the travel document, that request must be made within the six months following the time at which the whereabouts of the refugee become known to the second State, but in no case later than two years after the expiry of the travel document.

Article 5

1. From the date of transfer of responsibility:

(a) the responsibility of the first State to extend or renew the travel document of the refugee shall cease;

(b) the second State shall be responsible for issuing a new travel document to the refugee;

2. The second State shall inform the first State that transfer of responsibility has taken place.

Article 6

After the date of transfer of responsibility, the second State shall, in the interest of family reunification and for humanitarian reasons, facilitate the admission to its territory of the refugee's spouse and minor or dependent children.

Article 7

The competent authorities of the Parties may communicate directly with each other as regards the application of this Agreement. These authorities shall be specified by each State, when expressing its consent to be bound by the Agreement, by means of a notification addressed to the Secretary General of the Council of Europe.

Article 8

1. Nothing in this Agreement shall impair any rights and benefits which have been or which may be granted to refugees independently of this Agreement.

2. None of the provisions of this Agreement shall be interpreted as preventing a Party from extending the benefits of this Agreement to persons who do not fulfil the conditions laid down.

3. The provisions of bilateral agreements concluded between Parties relating to the transfer of responsibility for the issuing of Convention travel documents or to the readmission of refugees in the absence of such a transfer shall cease to be applicable

from the date of entry into force of this Agreement between those Parties. Rights and benefits acquired or in the course of being acquired by refugees under such agreements shall not be affected.

Article 9

This Agreement shall be open for signature by the member States of the Council of Europe, which may express their consent to be bound by:

- (a) signature without reservation as to ratification, acceptance or approval, or ratification, acceptance or approval, or
- (b) signature, subject to ratification, acceptance or approval, followed by ratification, acceptance or approval.

2. Instruments of ratification, acceptance or approval shall be deposited with the Secretary General of the Council of Europe.

Article 10

1. This Agreement shall enter into force on the first day of the month following the expiration of a period of one month after the date on which two member States of the Council of Europe have expressed their consent to be bound by the Agreement, in accordance with the provisions of Article 9.

2. In respect of any member State which subsequently expresses its consent to be bound by it, the Agreement shall enter into force on the first day of the month following the expiration of a period of one month after the date of signature or of the deposit of the instrument of ratification, acceptance or approval.

Article 11

1. After the entry into force of this Agreement, the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe may invite any State not a member of the Council which is a Party to the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees of 28 July 1951 or, as the case may be, the Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees of 31 January 1967, to accede to the Agreement. The decision to invite shall be taken by the majority provided for by Article 20.d of the Statute and by the unanimous vote of the representatives of the Contracting States entitled to sit on the Committee.

2. In respect of any acceding State, the Agreement shall enter into force on the first day of the month following the expiration of a period of one month after the date of deposit of the instrument of accession with the Secretary General of the Council of Europe.

Article 12

1. Any State may at the time of signature or when depositing its instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession, specify the territory or territories to which this Agreement shall apply.

2. Any State may at any later date, by a declaration addressed to the Secretary General of the Council of Europe, extend the application of this Agreement to any other territory specified in the declaration. In respect of such territory the Agreement shall enter into force on the first day of the month following the expiration of a period of one month after the date of receipt by the Secretary General of such declaration.

3. Any declaration made under the two preceding paragraphs may in respect of any territory specified in such declaration, be withdrawn by a notification addressed to the Secretary General. The withdrawal shall become effective on the first day of the month following the expiration of a period of six months after the date of receipt of such notification by the Secretary General.

Article 13

Without prejudice to the provisions of Article 12, this Agreement shall apply to each Party subject to the same limitations and reservations applicable to its obligations under the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees of 28 July 1951 or, as the case may be, the Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees of 31 January 1967.

Article 14

1. Any State may, at the time of signature or when depositing its instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession, declare that it avails itself of one or both of the reservations provided for in the Annex to this Agreement. No other reservation may be made.

2. Any Contracting State which has made a reservation under the preceding paragraph may wholly or partly withdraw it by means of a notification addressed to the Secretary General of the Council of Europe. The withdrawal shall take effect on the date of receipt of such notification by the Secretary General.

3. A Party which has made a reservation in respect of any provision of this Agreement may not claim the application of that provision by any other Party; it may, however, if its reservation is partial or conditional, claim the application of that provision insofar as it has itself accepted it.

Article 15

1. Difficulties with regard to the interpretation and application of this Agreement shall be settled by direct consultation between the competent administrative authorities and, if the need arises, through diplomatic channels.

2. Any dispute between Parties concerning the interpretation or application of this Agreement which it has not been possible to settle by negotiation or other means shall, at the request of any party to the dispute, be referred to arbitration. Each party shall nominate an arbitrator and the two arbitrators shall nominate a referee. If any party has not nominated its arbitrator within the three months following the request for arbitration,

he shall be nominated at the request of the other party by the President of the European Court of Human Rights. If the latter should be a national of one of the parties to the dispute, this duty shall be carried out by the Vice-President of the Court, or, if the Vice-President is a national of one of the parties to the dispute by the most senior judge of the Court not being a national of one of the parties to the dispute. The same procedure shall be observed if the arbitrators cannot agree on the choice of referee.

The arbitration tribunal shall lay down its own procedure. Its decisions shall be taken by majority vote. Its award shall be final.

Article 16

1. Any Party may any time denounce this Agreement by means of a notification addressed to the Secretary General of the Council of Europe.

2. Such denunciation shall become effective on the first day of the month following the expiration of a period of six months after the date of receipt of the notification by the Secretary General.

3. Rights and benefits acquired or in the course of being acquired by refugees under this Agreement shall not be affected in the event of the Agreement being denounced.

Article 17

The Secretary General of the Council of Europe shall notify the member States of the Council and any State which has acceded to this Agreement of:

a) any signature;

b) the deposit of any instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession;

(c) any date of entry into force of this Agreement in accordance with Articles 10, 11 and 12;

(d) any other act, notification or communication relating to this Agreement.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the undersigned, being duly authorised thereto, have signed this Agreement.

DONE at Strasbourg, the 16th day of October 1980, in English and French, both texts being equally authentic, in a single copy which shall be deposited in the archives of the Council of Europe. The Secretary General of the Council of Europe shall transmit certified copies to each member State of the Council of Europe and to any State invited to accede to this Agreement.

ANNEX C: RESERVATIONS

Under paragraph 1 of Article 14 of this Agreement, any State may declare:

1. that insofar as it is concerned, transfer of responsibility under the provisions of paragraph 1 of Article 2 shall not occur for the reason that it has authorised the refugee to stay in its territory for a period exceeding the validity of the travel document solely for the purposes of studies or training.
2. that it will not accept a request for readmission presented on the basis of the provisions of paragraph 2 of Article 4.

As of 19 July 2006, the following reservations had been made:

Belgium:

Under paragraph 1 of Article 14 of the Agreement, the Belgian State declares that insofar as it is concerned, transfer of responsibility under the provisions of paragraph 1 of Article 2 shall not occur for the reason that it has authorised the refugee to stay in its territory for a period exceeding the validity of the travel document solely for the purposes of studies or training.

Finland:

The Competent Authority in Finland referred to in Article 7 of the European Agreement on Transfer of Responsibility for Refugees is:
Ministry of Interior, PL 257, SF-00171 HELSINKI
Tel: 358-0-1601
Fax: 358-0-1604609.

Germany:

Under paragraph 1 of Article 14 of this Agreement, any State may declare that insofar as it is concerned, transfer of responsibility under the provisions of paragraph 1 of Article 2 shall not occur for the reason that it has authorised the refugee to stay in its territory for a period exceeding the validity of the travel document solely for the purposes of studies or training.

Under paragraph 1 of Article 14 of this Agreement, any State may declare that it will not accept a request for readmission presented on the basis of the provisions of paragraph 2 of Article 4.

Italy:

In accordance with Article 14 paragraph 1 of the Agreement, the Italian Government declares that insofar as it is concerned, transfer of responsibility under the provisions of paragraph 1 of Article 2 shall not occur for the reason that it has authorised the refugee to stay in its territory for a period exceeding the validity of the travel document solely for

In accordance with Article 14 paragraph 1 of the Agreement, the Italian Government declares that it will not accept a request for readmission presented on the basis of the provisions of paragraph 2 of Article 4.

The competent authority meant in Article 7 of the Agreement is the:
Ministry of Interior, Police Department, General Directorate of General Affairs, Aliens Department (Ministero dell' Interno, Dipartimento di Pubblica Sicurezza, Direzione Generale Affari Generali, Servizio Stranieri) Palazzo del Viminale, Via Agostino Depretis, Roma.

Netherlands:

The Kingdom of the Netherlands accepts the said Agreement for the Kingdom in Europe.

The competent authority meant in Article 7 of the Agreement is the Aliens Department ("Directie Vreemdelingenzaken") of the Ministry of Justice, P.O.Box 20301, 2500 EH The Hague.

Norway:

The competent authorities referred to Article 7 are:

- The Royal Ministry of Justice and Police, Post Office Box 8005, Dep., OSLO 1
Telex: 11140 JDEP N.
- The State Aliens Office, Post Office Box 8108, Dep., OSLO 1
Telex: 11283 SUK N.

Poland:

In accordance with Article 14, paragraph 1, of the Agreement, the Republic of Poland declares that it will not accept a request for readmission presented on the basis of the provisions of Article 4, paragraph 2.

In accordance with Article 14, paragraph 1, of the Agreement, the Republic of Poland declares that insofar as it is concerned, transfer of responsibility under the provisions of Article 2, paragraph 1, shall not occur for the reason that it has authorised the refugee to stay in its territory for a period exceeding the validity of the travel document solely for the purposes of studies or training.

In accordance with Article 7 of the Agreement, the Republic of Poland declares that the competent authority in respect of Poland is :

The President of the Office for Repatriation and Aliens
ul. Koszykowa 16
PL-00-564 WARSAW

Romania:

Romania ratified the Agreement with the following reservations, made in accordance with Article 14, paragraph 1:

- insofar as it is concerned, transfer of responsibility under the provisions of paragraph 1 of Article 2 shall not occur for the reason that it has authorised the refugee to stay in its territory for a period exceeding the validity of the travel document solely for the purposes of studies or training;
- Romania will not accept a request for readmission presented on the basis of the provisions of paragraph 2 of Article 4.

Spain:

Under paragraph 1 of Article 14 of the Agreement, insofar as Spain is concerned, transfer of responsibility under the provisions of paragraph 1 of Article 2 shall not occur for the reason that it has authorised the refugee to stay in its territory for a period exceeding the validity of the travel document solely for the purposes of studies or training.

Under paragraph 1 of Article 14 of the Agreement, Spain will not accept a request for readmission presented on the basis of the provisions of paragraph 2 of Article 4.

The competent authority referred to in Article 7 is : Dirección General de Policía, Comisaria General de Documentación, Rafael Calvo, 25, 28010 MADRID.

Sweden:

The competent authority referred to in Article 7 is Statens invandrarverk, Box 6113, S-600 06 NORRKÖPING.

Switzerland:

The competent authority referred to Article 7 of the Agreement is the Federal Office of Police, Division of Refugees (The Federal Office of Police is attached to the Federal Department of Justice and Police).

United Kingdom:

The Agreement is ratified in respect of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Bailiwick of Jersey, the Bailiwick of Guernsey, the Isle of Man.

The Agreement is ratified, subject to the reservation - made also in respect of the Bailiwicks of Jersey and Guernsey and the Isle of Man - that in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 1 of Article 14 of the Agreement, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland declares that insofar as it is concerned, transfer of

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responsibility under the provisions of paragraph 1 of Article 2 of the Agreement shall not occur for the reason that it has authorised the refugee to stay in its territory for a period exceeding the validity of the travel document solely for the purposes of studies or training.

The competent authority as regards the application of the Agreement is :

The Under Secretary of State, Immigration and Nationality Department, Home Office, Lunar House, Wellesley Road, GB-CROYDON CR9 2BY.